

## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of the application, in view of the above amendments and the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

The Examiner objects to Claim 20 because of a typographical error the word "angle". This typographical error has been corrected.

The Examiner rejects Claims 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12-19, 20 and 22 – 28 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. This rejection involves the term "common property" in Claims 1 and 8 and "first property" in Claims 15 and 20. The Examiner states that this term is not defined in the specification.

The rejections is respectfully reversed with respect to Claims 25-28 which recited specific properties which were clearly described in the specification and therefore, meet the '112 first paragraph requirement. In view of the Examiner's rejection, Applicant's have amended Claims 1, 15 and 20 to recite a Markush grouping of properties, which are clearly defined in the specification. This should overcome the Examiner's rejection.

The Examiner rejects Claims 1-6, 8-15, 17-20, and 23-28 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Doucet et al. '923.

We can not agree. It should be noted that Claims 2-4, 6, 9, 21 and 25-28 were cancelled in the last response. Accordingly, the Examiner has withdrawn these claims, except for Claims 25-28, from further consideration. They therefore should not be subjected to the rejection.

The Examiner refers to FIGURE 1 of Doucet et al. to show a plurality of transceiver units connected to 800A and 800M, which comprise of receiver and transmitter. The Examiner is incorrect because the reference numerals 800 do not appear at all in FIGURE 1 of Doucet et al., the Examiner's statement to the contrary

notwithstanding. Assuming, arguendo, that the Examiner meant to refer to FIGURE 4, in which those reference numerals are used, then his '102 rejection is respectfully traversed because all of the elements of the present claims do not appear in Doucet. Claim 1 specifically recites that adjacent receivers have different fields of view such that each incoming optical wireless signal can not be viewed at the same time by two receivers having overlapping fields of view. Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Page of the Doucet Patent containing FIGURE 4 as Exhibit A. Applicant's have extended the lines which illustrate the signals being sent to and received from subscriber transceiver units in red ink. It is clear that the fields of view of these receivers overlap, and that this overlap has been marked on Exhibit A. In sharp contrast, referring to FIGURE 4 of the present application, it is clear that the fields of view of the receivers are made to be non-overlapping. Accordingly, the Examiner's '102 rejection must fail.

The Examiner rejects Claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Doucet et al. as shown in FIGURE 4 as transceivers 800A or 800B or 800M shows separation between the transceivers field of view, but differs from the Claim in that the second field of view being at least five degrees out of line with the first field of view. The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to adjust the field of view of the transceivers to be at least 5 degrees.

This rejection is respectfully traversed. The rejection is based upon the erroneous assertion discussed above that the fields of view of Doucet et al. do not overlap, which is incorrect.

The Examiner rejects Claims 7 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Doucet et al. in view Kennedy '242. The Examiner states that Doucet et al. discloses telecommunication network which received orthogonal polarized beams which includes two states of polarization. The Examiner states the Doucet et al. does not teach that some of the optical receivers that only passes a first polarization of light and that this is shown in Kennedy.

Claim 7 is dependent from Claim 1. The patentability of Claim 1 having been shown above, Claim 7 is patentable for the same reasons. Claim 16 is dependent on

- Claim 15. The patentability of Claim 15 having been shown above, Claim 16 is patentable for the same reasons.

Accordingly, Applicants believe the Application, as amended, is in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Texas Instruments Incorporated

By

  
William B. Kempler  
Senior Corporate Patent Counsel  
Reg. No. 28,228  
Tel.: (972) 917-5452



# Exhibit A

U.S. Patent

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To/From Primary  
Transceiver Unit 140/150

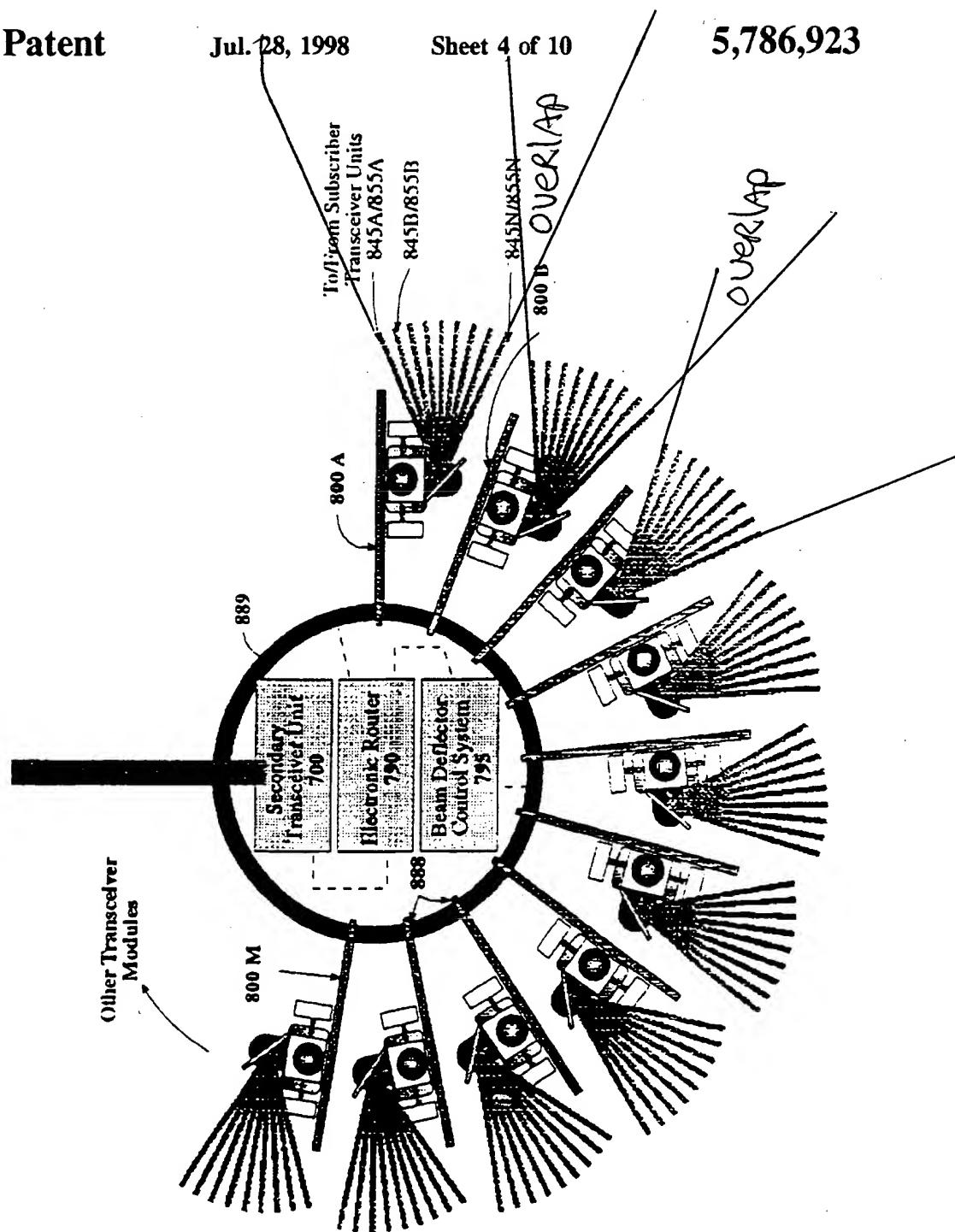


Figure 4